

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4304

川音字三千四百一十八四七唐

年未辛合

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1871.

三月

英六八四

四百

[PRICE \$24 PER MONTH.]

Advertis.

Aug. 22, KILLARNEY, Brit. br., 482, Horns, Saigon 11th August, and Cape St. James 12th, Rice.—BIRLEY & Co.
Aug. 22, PERIN, Amer. br., 595, Seymour from Whampom.—ROUSSEL & Co.
Aug. 22, MATHILDE, North German bark, 307, Jacobson, from Whampom.—W. PUSTAU & Co.
Aug. 22, MENELAS, British steamer, 1,520, Wolfe, Liverpool 4th July, Malta 14th, Port Said 18th, Suez 20th, Aden 26th, Penang 11th Aug., and Singapore 13th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Aug. 22, H.I.C.M., J. CHEN, J. L. Pointer, from Fat-tow-moo 22nd August.
Aug. 23, CHINA, North Ger. str., 642, Hennings, from Canton, General.—STEMSEN & Co.
Aug. 23, KILLARNEY, Brit. str., 491, Pitman, Foochow 20th August, Amoy 21st, and Swatow 22nd, General.—D. LAFRAKE & Co.

Departures.

Aug. 22, AEROLIA, for San Francisco.
Aug. 22, ANGATHA, str., for Canton.
Aug. 22, RESOLUTION, for Swatow.
Aug. 22, STAR OF CHINA, for Amoy.
Aug. 22, AMY, for Ningpo.
Aug. 22, BOMBY, str., for Yokohama.
Aug. 22, MANILA, str., for Swatow, &c.
Aug. 22, CHUKIANG, str., for Canton.

Clercances.

At the HANNOVER MANTON'S OFFICE,
22nd August.
Manila, str., for Swatow.
Chukiang, str., for Canton.
Katarina Maria, for Swatow.
Sirene, for Yokohama.
Else, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Melius, str., from Liverpool, &c.—
For Hongkong.—Messrs. John Beattie, Alfred Grundy and 55 Chinese. For Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Gill and child.

Per Edward, str., from Bombay, &c.—

From Southwark.—Messrs. G. Tomlin, W. R. Brett, T. Walker, J. Quinn, Wallis's Ayah. From Melbourne.—M. T. Sampson.
From Penang.—Leong-nob, Koh-poh, Tantat, Gee-sung-bo, Kit-choo and 5 friends.
From Singapore.—Capt. D. Moss, Quan-chong and friend, one Chinese and child.
For Shanghai.
From Southwark.—Mr. Wheeler.
For Yokohama.
From Southampton.—Messrs. Halifax, Teale, Ottoni, Chung-mow.
From Brindisi.—Mr. G. Mazzoli.

Reports.

The British bark Killarney reports steady monsoon and fair weather all the passage to this port. On the 18th of August, off Cape Pedraza, passed the British barque Imogen, bound West.

The British steamship Meletus reports left Liverpool on 4th July; arrived at Malin on 14th July, Port Said on the 13th, Suez on the 20th, Aden on the 23rd, Penang on the 11th August, Singapore on the 13th; arrived at Hongkong on the 22d; passed the British bark Fletcher, from Saigon to Hongkong, 8 days later.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong. (Corrected to Date.)

Vessels. **Dates.**
Ironclad... Penang... Aug. 24
Avon... Cardiff... Aug. 25
Prince Waldemar... Hamburg... Aug. 25
Tony... London... Aug. 25
Prince Waldemar, Outward... Aug. 10
Tyburn... London... Aug. 15
Ellen Brown... Cardiff... Aug. 21
Burden... London... Aug. 3
Channel Queen... Cardiff... Aug. 5
Alfred... London... Aug. 5
Bistritz... Hamburg... Aug. 9
Frederick Warren, Shields... Aug. 11
Europe... London... Aug. 12
Lord Macaulay... Cardiff... Aug. 23
Brookham... London... Aug. 25
Uma, (s)... London... May 30
Uma, (s)... London... June 3
Sir Ben... London... June 7
Musil Brigade... Hamburg... June 8
Diana... Hamburg... June 10
Beaufort... Cardiff... June 14
Ceres... London... June 21
Taifun... Haive... June 29
Johanna & Willem... Amsterdam... June 30
Alice... Hamburg... July 2
Canton... Hamburg... July 4

Auction Sales To-day.

Note.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASES.
NOW READY.
(Uniform with the Two Previous Judgments.)
THE full text of the TRIAL of KWOK-A-SING v. THE HON. J. FAUCHEFOE.—Price 25 cents.
Also—
A few copies of CHIEF JUSTICE SMALL'S JUDGEMENTS IN KWOK-A-SING ON HABEAS CORPUS.—Price 25 cents.
Apply to the Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS,
In boxes of 100 and 500.
Musli CHEROQUES
Apply to
LAMEDIOS & Co.
t 1189, Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

J. AND R. BENNETT'S ALE and
J. PORTER, DAVID GORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
ARNOLD KARBERG & Co.
1139, Hongkong, 13th May, 1871.

I t is hereby notified that the interest, and
connection of Messrs. LO WING CHOW and LO YU Yow, with the undersigned fire-
ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the
undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by
the said LO WING CHOW and LO YU Yow of
the TRI SENG HOE.

LO KEE SEN.

Aug. 1899, Singapore, 1st August, 1871.
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
OF LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation, are pre-
pared to grant Policies against Fire at current
rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, &c., &c., &c.,
if 1560, Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY,
1883.

The Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are pre-
pared to issue Marine Policies on the usual
terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first
class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

if 638, Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.—SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$6,000,000 in Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—Hon. R. B. BOWELL.
Deputy Chairman—T. PARKER, Esq.
S. R. HALL, Esq., Wm. LEISURE, Esq.
George J. McLean, Esq., Julius Marks, Esq.
John, Esq., G. F. Waller, Esq.

Managers.

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Banker—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1
per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months 2 per cent, per annum.

LOCAL BANK DISCOUNTED.

On Bills of Exchange, drawn on the
Bank or on Banking and Exchange
houses transacted.

Deposits granted on London and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager,
of the Corporation.

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

1881, Hongkong, 25th July, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-year
ending on 30th June last, at the rate of
Twelve per cent, per annum, say \$7.50 per
paid-up Share of \$125, and \$5.00 per Share on
paid-up Shares, will be paid on the 1st of September
next, after the close of business, at the
Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders
are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

t 1881, Hongkong, 14th August, 1871.

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MARRIAGE.
On the 1st July at St. Andrew's English Presbyterian Church, Birkenhead, by the Rev. John Fairbairn, of Greenlaw, Berwickshire, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. John Mackenzie, D.D., Birmingham, JOHN FAIRBAIRN, Honkong, to JESSIE, third daughter of James Taylor, Birkenhead.

The editor of the *Daily Press* from this office commented on Tuesday morning at 10:15, and the messengers left the office at 10:30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23rd, 1871.

The present mail brings out a Blue Book of nearly five hundred pages, containing a large number of most important documents relating to the China question. They range in date from as far back as 1867, and among them are many papers such as the memorials from the Chambers of Commerce which are already as familiar to residents in China as household words. The length of time which these documents have been kept back is very striking, and speaks badly for the desire of the Government to place the public at home in possession of the true facts of the case. There has been an obvious attempt to hush up the whole matter up, and it will be strange if the public at home do not perfectly understand at the revelation which the Government had at last been forced to make of the little pains which, notwithstanding repeated applications in Parliament, they have taken to keep the mercantile classes properly informed as to merits of the question. The present Blue Book must come upon the Home public in somewhat the same way as the translations of the Bible came upon the English people at the time of the Reformation, that is, as forcibly put by Hartman, it will doubtless elicit that peculiar interest which a Jury always attaches to a document which has been dishonestly held back. It can only be hoped that the interest thus evoked will be sufficient to cause the question to be last thoroughly and searchingly investigated. In another column we give the reply which Mr. Consul Wixworth made when forwarding the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce memorial to Sir Matthew Attwood, for transmission to the Home Government. The document is now almost historical in view of its antiquity; but will doubtless be read with much interest as it sets forth the arguments which were from the first used to upset the representations made by the mercantile communities, and will account at all events in some measure for the memorials having had less effect than it was reasonable to expect they would have.

It might be thought at the present time when the effects of mismanaging the Police Force and the interpreting arrangements in the Colony had become so painfully apparent, that some little care would be manifested as to what appointments are made to the posts. The statement, therefore, that it is under contemplation to take away Mr. Wodehouse, who gave promise of becoming an efficient and useful interpreter in the Courts and for other purposes, from his present position, and place him in that of Deputy Superintendent of Police, seems hardly credible; but there is no doubt that this is under contemplation. Now, does Mr. Wodehouse look like a policeman? Has he not very much more the quiet and retiring demeanour of the scholar, than the decision, energy and smartness which are essential for the practical and very prosaic duties of keeping down crime and catching criminals? Has Mr. Wodehouse the slightest conception of the duties of a Deputy Superintendent of Police? Can he wear a sword? Has he been drilled? Can he return a salute? Can he ride a horse; and, above all, is he up to tiger hunting? Mr. Caron was thoroughly *au fait* in all these essentials, and yet an ungrateful public were disposed to call him his holding the post, because, forsooth, he had had no training in police matters. In this last trifling essential Mr. Wodehouse stands in precisely the same category, and we can only imagine that this is the chief reason why the Government have selected him. But we forget. He knows Chinese; that is, he knows something of it, and this is naturally a reason why he should be taken away from his position of interpreter and placed on the staff of the Police. Captain Deane forms an admirable precedent. He was appointed for precisely this reason, and his knowledge of the language proves to be so very valuable that it is now absolutely necessary to appoint a special interpreter to the Force.

There are, of course, two lights in which the contemplated appointment may be viewed. The ultimate arrangement of making Mr. Wodehouse Deputy Superintendent of Police will probably be kept back for some little time, with the view of seeing whether that gentleman picks up the necessary information with facility, and we suspect, also, of ascertaining whether the public will put up with it. It is no doubt dangerous to venture upon any prophecy with regard to public movements in Hongkong; but we have with little hesitation in expressing a very decided opinion on this point. The public unless we are very much mistaken will not put up with it. They have had quite enough of us; we do not know the exact word, but we mean giving appointments to men who have no qualifications whatever for them simply in order to secure their posts at the expense of the Colony. The extreme point to which their indulgence can be relied upon is that the community will consent to pay the money, provided no harm is done. But circumstances have shown that the system of making appointments in Hongkong not only results in useless and unwarranted expenditure, but has ended in the demoralization of the police force, and indeed of the whole local administration. It is a little too much for the Government to announce, almost at one and the same time, that the Force has become utterly disorganized, and that they contemplate appointing Mr. Wodehouse as Deputy Superintendent; and we can only hope that they will not have the temerity to adopt such a step as this. One of the arguments which we hear has been used was that as they are now about to get out efficient policemen from home, they will not want such good men at the head of the Force—in other words, it is supposed that the men are to be their own officers while dummies draw the pay.

As to the appointment of Mr. Wodehouse as special interpreter to the Police Force, very little more justification can be shown than for appointment him Deputy Superintendent. What interpreting is there to be done which

requires a special interpreter of Mr. Wodehouse's qualifications—or supposed qualifications? We could point at all events to one, and perhaps more than one, Inspector, who can interpret for Police purposes probably as well as Mr. Wodehouse; while it cannot be overlooked that the reason why Captain Deane's want of practical experience was tolerated was that he was supposed to know Chinese. If he does not, after all these years, know enough to get on without Mr. Wodehouse, the public have strong reason to complain. If it is necessary to appoint Mr. Wodehouse interpreter to the Force, it is perfectly clear that Captain Deane's acquirements in Chinese must be of a very slender nature; and if this is so, it is really too bad, considering the length of time which he has had to perfect himself. During his year and a half's leave at home, with the bracing effects of a fine climate, he might have thoroughly mastered his, or perhaps three, thousand characters, and this we imagine is quite as much, if not more, than Mr. Wodehouse knows. The truth is that the "interpreters" learn Chinese as young ladies learn the piano-forte. They acquire just enough of the language to obtain an appointment, as the ladies learn enough of music to get married, and as the latter commonly neglect their music after they enter the holy estate of matrimony, the interpreters give up studying Chinese when they become "settled" in a snug Government appointment. Mr. Wodehouse had better remain a little longer unversed and unversed. Let him stick to his tones, radicals, and characters thoroughly and in earnest for another two years, and when he has quite mastered them, it will no doubt suit the Colony to pay him well for his services, and he will be able to take up a position far more profitable and more creditable to himself, as a thoroughly efficient interpreter than as a very inefficient Deputy Superintendent of Police. The reason why half the student interpreters appointments are made is not because these gentlemen know Chinese, but because they do not know it. If they were really efficient interpreters they would be far more valuable in that capacity than in any other; and plenty of employment could be found for them in the Courts of Law, in the Public offices, and in a variety of directions where knowing the language are most urgently required.

A case of sudden death occurred last night between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock on board of H.M. Transport *Tamer*. It appears that one of the Royal Engineers was washing himself, when he was seen to suddenly fall back, and, upon examination was found to have expired.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
22nd August.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, Esq.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

George Morris, an American seaman, belonging to the American ship *Jessie Eastman*, was brought up charged with being drunk and incapable, and not paying his chauri-hire. Obviouly 16s claimed 40 cents for their load discharged at the station.

Defendant admitted he was drunk and did not know what he was about it.

Fined 25 cents, half day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay for chauri-hire 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment further.

Another American seaman, James Miller, unemployed, was brought up charged with being drunk and incapable, as much so, as that constable No. 22 had to procure a chair to get him to stand.

Fined 25 cents, half day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay for chauri-hire 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment further.

OSBURNING.

Isaac King, a shoemaker of Hengchun, was brought up charged by P.O. No. 521, with throwing stones at the complainant, and abusing him. To find security in \$10 to be of good behaviour for one month.

SEIZING OF FISH.

Isaac King, a hawker, was charged by P.O. No. 154, with selling offal. Fined 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION.

Obay-a-kum a hawker, was fined 50 cents for selling pipe under a veranda in Queen's Road Central.

EXPOSURE OF CHINESE SLAVES.

Long Yen, a room to Captain Washington, of the 13th Regiment, surrendered. Leonard Barnes, undertaker, for unlawfully assaulting and beating him on the 21st instant.

Defendant stated: Yesterday about 10 a.m., he took his child to defendant by order of his master, who told him he was to get some straw for the horses; the defendant asked him if he had any bottles, he said no, but master told him to bring some. The master then came to him with a bottle of whisky, and he had to drink it.

Defendant admitted he was drunk and did not know what he was about it.

Fined 25 cents, half day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay for chauri-hire 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment further.

SEIZING OF FISH.

Tsing-a-kum a hawker, was charged by P.O. No. 154, with selling offal. Fined 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment.

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Isaac King, a hawker, was charged by P.O. No. 521, with selling offal. Fined 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment.

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Defendant stated: Yesterday about 10 a.m., he took his child to defendant by order of his master, who told him he was to get some straw for the horses; the defendant asked him if he had any bottles, he said no, but master told him to bring some. The master then came to him with a bottle of whisky, and he had to drink it.

Defendant admitted he was drunk and did not know what he was about it.

Fined 25 cents, half day's imprisonment, and ordered to pay for chauri-hire 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment further.

OSBURNING.

Isaac King, a hawker, was charged by P.O. No. 521, with selling offal. Fined 50 cents, or one day's imprisonment.

OBSTRUCTION.

Obay-a-kum a hawker, was fined 50 cents for selling pipe under a veranda in Queen's Road Central.

EXPOSURE OF CHINESE SLAVES.

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Extracts.

The Probable Retrogression of Women.
(Saturday Review.)

Can we hope that our rulers will appreciate a sincere effort to avoid originality, at least to restrain ourselves to the novelty of confirming certain truths which seem to be pretty generally forgotten? We may, however, claim some credit if we endeavour to write of the insurgent women of the day without sarcasm, sneering, or flattery. Nor must the public be bored if we recur very seriously to the discussion of the dimmed eyes of women in present society. But it is important that the subject be entered. Eve's position is just now trying, considering the camp of her highly civilised adorer.

Meantime, in those rare cases where meddling with custom may procure lasting relief, every measure for women's benefit should be urgently pushed. There is, among us abundant misery and discontent, and many are driven from their share of evil. It might be the dehumanisation of husbands be a wiser project than the denaturalization of wives! Probably some men, even now, would like to see women freed from the bondage of superstition and bigotry, should use its most strenuous efforts to open to them new paths of honourable employment and independence.

Anticipated Marriage of Another English Princess.
(Saturday Review.)

The New York Times gives a large space of its issue of June 14th to a discussion whether the son of President Grant, now at West Point pursuing his military studies, is likely to marry the Princess Beatrice. An enterprising reporter of the World has interviewed the young man, who looks upon the scheme with some favour, and thinks the powers of Europe would not object. He asks—“Why should they? France is now, and will be for some time to come, powerful, and the English Government, as those of us who are directly concerned, are the most numerous, if not the chief, examples of that courage to endure and obey, that audacity which finds expression in unashamed and patient love; that boldness and almost instinctive repugnance to evil, which is so valuable a counterpoise to the hereditary vice of our dangerous classes. They are teachers of subordination, and to do this well, they must be educated by the best, and their influence can only be exercised by the best, and the like Societies. Probably the most rapid way to dislodge her whose mission it is to crush the serpent in the head is to attempt her which we see being urged in all “advanced” communities. That there is a serpent, unswinthened, but, happily, not yet general, we take it, a mark of their deterioration. Not advanced, but retrogression is indicated by the assumption that men's work and that of mankind is to be done by women. We see the isolation and negligence of thousands among them, but this is no argument for further disruption of home and wreaching of the female faculties. That women should suffer as they do seems of complicated causes, some evident and some obscure. Thousands of families are out of gear; wives are beaten by drunken husbands, daughters are sold, or given up to prostitution, or other ungodly practices, seem the necessary prospect of the undomesticated women who prevail in our bays. Victims of commercial pressure, ignorance, and in some cases of lying literature, their religious instincts crushed by the dens of atheism of those who form their society, they are the saddest sight and most puzzling problem in the world. But we can gain, by further analysis, a clearer view of their loss, their less muscular frames and smaller brains, to a competition with men, which the Society for preventing cruelty should really interfere to stop. Certainly some women are superior to many men, but there is abundant work for such exceptional persons in the better fulfilment of those duties by which women have so largely contributed to the development of the family, and the moral and spiritual welfare of the nation.

In search of pastures new, and more comfortable women alight on the world, who shall prologue the result? Slight checks may seriously affect the prospects of a race in the severe struggle of humanity, and if our halves suffer the conditions which have raised us from the condition of orang-outangs, a relapse into savagery is quite possible. It is true that the race will enjoy the equality of life, if not that of power, in the reign of quiet, if not of law, from the reproof of fairness. We do not think, however, that emancipation in manners will secure personal respect, nor have the late events in Paris given us hope that women will attain even ephemeral independence by throwing off the restraints of primordial custom. In vain, even for momentary licence, can women agree in weakening the moral and spiritual domain of the family, which will still hold the twillit of patriarchal existence, remains the iron band of the condition of progress among men. When the planet is injured at the root the flowers drop first, and the earliest consequence of social disorder is the suffering of women.

And women are suffering. The innocent and the degraded females of whom we hear so much are at once a result and a cause of social mischief. Ridicule and sermonizing are the weapons of the domestic revolutionaries, but as blossoms of the fashion, these weapons are ineffectual. The general revolt against authority, which is active just now wherever there exists misery and suffering, has infected at last some among our women. Not in vain has the snare of “equality” been set for them, and dangerous dole where their leaders assume to be angels of light, they are now ready in mirth of the world to accept that they are not angels.

From undervaluing the part played by women in the history of our race, we think them more powerful than men to disturb the deeper foundations of order, as they have probably been more powerful to insinuate custom and to mould the first impressions of the young. It has been said that our more recent development has tended to reduce the inequalities of the sexes and to confuse their several duties. Do we not, then, if we regard this, the tendency of our race has been mainly in increasing diversity between men and women, which makes not the contradiction, but the complement of the other. The lower we go among savage tribes, the less of this diversity there would seem to be; so that it appears to be a direct retrogression to assimilate the work of the highly-developed woman to that of her mate. The effect would be the ruin of our race. It is not, however, by being more equal that we can hope to increase the number of eminence and distinction, when we consider that the best of men, when they have been born, are men who are not only more equal, but are also more equal in every way.

These are bad times for women, and faith and courage are needed to steer them through the troubles that drive them to despairing self-assertion. When it can be said of obedience, by a distinguished thinker, that it is an unfeigned necessity of human life, when the family is called “the school of discipline,” when humility, patience, and reverence are reckoned synonymous, we cannot wonder that women do not wish with the singular lustre that was once conferred in them when these virtues were judged needful to the commonwealth. The current of “modem thought” does not favour women. Their constitution has not profited by the qualities of man, by the strength of his body, or by his physical power. Women are trained and educated to please men. With their earliest dawn of reason it is enforced upon their minds that their only prospect of leading a respectable and useful life is finding favour in the eyes of some man. What more powerful incentive could be given to a woman to turn her opinions before they have yet got much strength to be crushed, and stirs the wildest rage of her heart before it becomes so hot that it will burst? And when she is in spirit led to hold to the old opinion of女子不如男, she will be worldly point of view, though the man who holds to them may shrink from the women who do not, no such feeling influences a man who does not hold them towards a woman who does. Men may grumble after marriage about lack of sympathy; but they get accustomed to associating with women with whom they have nothing in common. To hold to the old opinion of女子不如男, when the man who holds to them may shrink from the women who do not, no such feeling influences a man who does not hold them towards a woman who does not.

This way, perhaps, account in no small degree for the exceedingly small number of women who are fit to be mothers. Women are trained and educated to please men. With their earliest dawn of reason it is enforced upon their minds that their only prospect of leading a respectable and useful life is finding favour in the eyes of some man. What more powerful incentive could be given to a woman to turn her opinions before they have yet got much strength to be crushed, and stirs the wildest rage of her heart before it becomes so hot that it will burst?

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per cent (30%) of the profits will be retained by the shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premium contributed. No Policy Fees charged.

W.M. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.
414 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

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A. McLEVER, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

cross of instruction they mistake their way to higher development—ignorance, not learning, leads them to greater error. The influence of Pagans or of Christian lawyers. The insensibility of women is a fringe of the red flag that has been flying so insolently over the city where marriage has been declared unnecessary, fatherhood obsolete, and where women have fully attained those dubious rights for which they blindly yearn. It is certainly time to condemn every step towards individualisation of women, and every effort to make them independent of men, and to widen the horizon of the latter. The latest folly which would destroy family ties is the best introduction to the madness of the Parisian ladies.

Meantime, in those rare cases where meddling with custom may procure lasting relief, every measure for women's benefit should be urgently pushed. There is, among us abundant misery and discontent, and many are driven from their share of evil. It might be the dehumanisation of husbands be a wiser project than the denaturalization of wives! Probably some men, even now, would like to see women freed from the bondage of superstition and bigotry, should use its most strenuous efforts to open to them new paths of honourable employment and independence.

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